

Hay and Straw.—About 10 loads per day for the last week sold at \$10 to \$13 for new; old, \$11 to \$16.50 per ton. Straw—Only two loads a day selling, at \$11 to \$12.

Baled Hay.—Offerings are liberal; prices are easier. Car lots of new hay worth \$11 per ton.

Butter.—Deliveries continue to be large; a good deal is soft and off color, owing to weather. All lines easy; we quote wholesale at 10c. to 12c.; dairy pound prints are scarce, quoted at 20c.

Eggs.—Plentiful; slow sale, at 13c. per dozen; 8c. to 9c. for best boiling; a good many seconds offering.

July 11th, 1896.

Montreal Markets.

Export Cattle have sold up as high as 3½c. per lb. since our last report, on the strength of the better feeling in the British markets. But these prices have not been maintained, largely due, however, to the extremely hot weather prevailing here at present. A few small lots were bought up for export on this morning's market, but in no case did they make more than the half. Two or three lots in the yards off cars were picked up at an advance on this figure, 3½, but they were a few very well-selected bunches. Butcher cattle are not making over 3½, and that only for the best heaves on offer. The range is more nearly around 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Butchers were not heavy buyers on this market, as they claim that meat moved very slowly, owing to the very great heat, the principal demand being for small and smoked meats.

Sheep and Lambs.—The demand for shipping sheep has fallen off quite a bit, owing to the tone of the British markets, which have again declined from the recent advance. This has practically put buyers out of the market here; that is, at anything over 3c. per lb., although we did hear of a couple of bunches in the yards that made the 4 better, but they were picked and off cars.

Lambs continue in good demand, but the increased receipts have caused prices to come down a trifle, the range being from \$2 to \$3.50 each, according to quality.

Cattle.—Light run and very little demand, at from \$2 to \$6 each.

Live Hogs.—This market has been of a somewhat jumpy nature, contracted lots from Western points being stiffer by from 25c. to 40c. per cwt.; that is, from the car lots quoted at 4c. in our last report. Receipts in the yards have been light and of a very poor quality, the run seldom being beyond 100. Last Monday one lot of 64 (fat) sold for \$3.50 per cwt., average 350 lbs., and 60, average 177 lbs., at \$3.90 per cwt. This morning 150 were offered; fats making \$3.60; bacon, \$3.90.

Hides and Skins.—Beyond the usual monthly advance in lamb skins of 5c. each to 40c. each, nothing has transpired. There is, however, a feeling apparent that at an early date these goods will come down, as Chicago and New York markets have declined ¼c. per lb. on native steer hides. The feeling here at present is decidedly easy.

The British Markets.—Cables have brought good news during the past ten days—the best shippers have had this season. In almost one jump the markets have gone from losing \$10 a head to making \$15; choice States cattle making 20c. per lb.; Canadians, 1½c. per lb., sinking the offal. Today's advices, however, show a decline on these prices of ¼c. per lb., but even at this figure cattle are making lots of money. The demand for space continues good; Glasgow having advanced 5 shillings (\$1.25) from 37s. 6d. (occasionally by the previous week's bad reports) to 42s. 6d.; London, 40 shillings; Liverpool, 45 shillings.

Shipments for last week were 3,423 cattle, 4,008 sheep, and 135 horses; and the week previous, 3,750 cattle, 4,687 sheep, and 171 horses; and the total for the season to date being 47,529 cattle, 20,238 sheep, and 5,356 horses.

British Apple Market Prospects.

Woodall & Co., Liverpool, Eng., write us:—"We beg to hand you the annexed annual report of apple crop in the United Kingdom for 1896. The results are much less favorable for our growers than last year, especially as the districts which produce most fruit give the worst returns.

The past season, as shown below, was comparatively unimportant, the total imports into Great Britain being 788,000 barrels, against 1,438,200 barrels in the previous season. The quality and condition (especially of Canadian) were generally good, and a much larger quantity could have been disposed of without affecting prices. A feature of the past season was the Albemarle Pippin, which made its appearance in large quantities, and being of good size, clear skinned, and of excellent flavor, it at once usurped the position of the Newton Pippin, which for some time past has been small and scabby. The quantity, however, was so large that, with the exception of one period, only moderate prices were obtainable; but they will undoubtedly take the first position on the market, and growers of Newtons must endeavor to improve the fruit or be left in the background. The English crop last autumn was the largest on record, and it was thought that American and Canadian fruit would not be wanted, but as soon as good soured varieties—especially Baldwins—began to arrive, their superiority at once asserted itself, and throughout the entire season there was an active demand at a comparatively high range of prices; this being particularly the case when Canadian shipments came to hand, which again confirms our opinion that the English apple crop interferes very little with the consumption of American and Canadian fruit.

The prospects for the coming season are very good, for not only is our own crop short, but the unprecedentedly hot weather has hurried all fruit forward, and by the time American and Canadian apples arrive, there will be little, if anything, to compete with them. The latest reports from the Continent point to a similar state of things prevailing there.

The total imports into Great Britain during the past season, from United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, were as under:—

Liverpool	438,354 barrels.
Other ports	349,646 "
Total	788,000 "
Against same period, 1894-95	1,438,200 barrels.
" " " 1893-94	1,750,000 "
" " " 1892-93	1,204,000 "

Reports of the British apple crop:—

Over average.	Average.	Under average.
This year	75	152
Against last year	160	30
" " " 1894	2	278

Buffalo Markets.

Hogs.—Notwithstanding that stocks of provisions in Chicago at present are the largest ever known in the history of the trade—especially stocks of lard—there is a slight advance in prices, due, no doubt, to an improvement in the consumptive demand. In addition to this, there is a let-up in the receipts of hogs in all the markets, which cannot help but have a beneficial effect upon the trade in general. The advance in prices as a rule has so far been 25c. per hundred from the low point of last week. Market active and strong, with the offerings all sold. Extreme heavy shipping grades wanted and in good demand. We quote as follows: Choice to prime heavy shipping grades, \$3.45 to \$3.55; mixed loads, mediums and Yorkers, 180 to 210 lbs. average, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Yorkers (corn fed), 140 to 170 lbs. average, \$3.55 to \$3.90; good to choice, 100 to 120 lbs. average, \$3.90 to \$4.00; roughs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; stags, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Common and grassy hogs 10c. to 15c. under these quotations.

Cattle.—Exporters bought quite freely, though they were slow in taking hold. There is a slightly improved de-

mand across the water, which has helped the situation. The good to choice steers, weighing from 900 to 1,200 lbs., sold the strongest—all the way from 15c. to 25c. higher. We quote as follows: Prime to fancy steers, \$4.50 to \$4.65; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$4.50; good, ripe, 1,100 to 1,250 lb. steers, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good, ripe, 950 to 1,050 lb. steers, \$4.25 to \$4.35; good fat steers, plain, 1,150 to 1,300 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4.20; fair to good steers, plain, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.75 to \$3.90; common to fair, \$3.35 to \$3.60. Feeders, fair flesh, good quality, \$3.50 to \$3.65. Stockers, good quality, \$2.90 to \$3.15.

Lambs.—Choice to prime spring lambs, fat and good quality, 65 lbs. and upwards, \$5.40 to \$5.75; fair to good butcher grades, 50 to 60 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.00; culls, common to fair grades, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Sheep.—Choice fat sheep, for export, 110 lbs. and up, wethers, \$3.75 to \$3.90; choice fat sheep, for export, 110 lbs. and up, mixed, \$3.50 to \$3.75; good to choice butcher weights, fat, 80 to 100 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.75; fair to good killing sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; culls, common to fair, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Top prices for different grades of live stock, with comparisons:—

CATTLE.	Present Prices.	Two weeks ago.	1895.	1894.
1500 lbs. up	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.40	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.95
1350 @ 1500	4.60	4.50	5.85	4.80
1200 @ 1350	4.55	4.50	5.80	4.60
1050 @ 1200	4.45	4.35	6.00	4.40
900 @ 1050	4.30	4.25	5.30	4.55
Distillery steers	4.35	4.25	5.60	4.80
Sticks and F.	3.60	3.75	4.10	3.25
Fat cows	4.15	3.75	3.75	3.50
Canners	2.00	2.10	2.50	2.20
Bulls	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.30
Calves	5.40	5.66	6.00	4.30
Texas Cows	2.40	2.50	3.05	2.60
Western steers	3.85	3.90	5.10	4.10
Western cows & he'f'rs	3.25	3.25	4.00	3.25

HOGS.	Present Prices.	Two weeks ago.	1895.	1894.
Mixed	3.55	3.45	5.15	5.40
Heavy	3.45	3.35	5.10	5.50
Light	3.65	3.60	5.40	5.35
Pigs	3.65	3.60	5.15	4.90

SHEEP.	Present Prices.	Two weeks ago.	1895.	1894.
Wethers	3.25	3.25	4.25	3.35
Western	3.15	3.35	3.50	5.75
Lambs	5.85	5.75	6.65	4.60

Following are given yearly average prices at Chicago, yearly average prices of 1,200 to 1,500 pound native hogs, heavy packing hogs, sheep, and wheat, corn, and pork for cash delivery for the years mentioned:

Years.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Corn.	Pork.
1895	\$4.60	\$4.35	\$3.90	\$0.62	\$0.40	\$10.25
1894	4.30	4.05	3.80	57	43	12.50
1893	6.00	6.55	4.05	67	39	11.35
1892	4.25	5.00	4.65	78	44	11.30
1891	4.50	4.30	4.75	95	58	10.25
1890	4.15	3.90	4.80	89	39	10.60
1889	3.90	4.30	4.30	86	33	11.00
1888	4.70	5.70	4.25	82	46	14.10
1887	4.20	5.20	3.90	78	39	15.95
1886	4.75	4.30	3.85	76	37	9.80
1885	5.35	4.30	3.35	88	45	10.10
1884	5.90	5.75	3.81	82	51	16.05
1883	5.60	6.20	3.45	1.01	53	15.30
1882	6.25	7.75	4.55	1.18	67	19.30
1881	5.25	6.35	4.60	1.15	50	18.55
1880	4.75	5.65	4.45	1.04	37	13.15
1879	4.70	3.70	3.80	99	37	9.75
1878	4.40	3.65	3.60	92	37	8.80

Average. \$4.80 \$5.05 \$4.00 \$0.87 \$0.44 \$12.80

The present average price of cattle is about 60c. below the average for 1895, and 80c. below the average for eighteen years. Hogs at present, are \$1.45 lower than the average for 1895, and \$2.15 lower than the average for eighteen years, prevailing prices being the lowest since December, 1878. The present average price of sheep is fully 50c. under the average for 1895, and about \$1.25 under the average for eighteen years.

The following table gives the receipts at the four leading markets for the first seven months of the year:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,459,865	4,339,470	2,022,898
Kansas City	761,763	1,596,510	565,791
Omaha	239,424	717,976	161,841
St. Louis	392,388	962,208	431,516

Seven months, 1896.	2,876,617	7,616,124	3,182,046
Same period, 1895.	2,741,579	7,317,810	2,754,411
" " " 1894.	3,210,685	7,456,955	2,234,637
" " " 1893.	3,341,737	7,555,110	2,432,747
" " " 1892.	2,256,301	7,795,551	1,878,573
" " " 1891.	2,836,500	7,850,183	1,847,068

During the first seven months of this year the receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, and East St. Louis were 135,000 head greater than a year ago; hogs increased 298,314 head; and sheep, 427,605.

On Monday, August 3, Chicago received 25,155 cattle, the largest day's receipts in two years and 3,000 more than banner receipts last August. Of the 25,155, about 7,500 were Western rangers received from the great ranches in Montana, Dakota, and Wyoming. Only 1,000 Texas arrived, leaving the number of "natives" from Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, and other States about 16,000. Prices for all grades declined 10c. to 20c., but later in the week the decline was regained. Top native steers during the week, \$4.65, and best Westerns, \$3.85.

Intending Texas cattle feeders say that in order to compete with their brethren of the States that will make a big corn crop this year they will have to buy cottonseed meal at \$8 and \$9 a ton and hulls at proportionate prices. The outlook for oil mills is not especially bright.

Out of 11,245 cars of cattle, 7,784 cars of hogs, and 1,817 cars of sheep received at Chicago during July, Iowa headed the list with 2,860 of cattle, 3,912 of hogs, and 152 of sheep; Illinois sent in 2,632 cars of cattle, 1,604 of hogs, and 327 of sheep; Missouri, 2,265 cattle, 1,273 hogs, and 222 sheep. These three States supplied 69 per cent. of the cattle, 87 per cent. of the hogs, and 38 per cent. of the sheep.

The 499,964 hogs received at Chicago last month averaged 249 lbs., exactly the same as last June; 16 pounds heavier than July, 1895, and 23 pounds heavier than July, 1894. The 4,339,430 hogs received the first seven months of 1896 averaged 243 lbs., against 224 lbs. the corresponding period last year, when 4,479,384 arrived.

The past week best States cattle advanced 1½c. per lb. in Liverpool, selling as high as 12c. per lb. dead weight. On the strength of the advance exporters bought freely in Chicago, helping the market for fat heaves.

There was a flurry in provisions this week, more especially September pork, which on last Tuesday opened at \$6.40 and advanced to \$7.25; Wednesday advanced to \$7.60, but later declined to \$6.35, and Saturday, August 8, the market price was \$6.25, or \$1.35 per bbl. below the top price of the week. Newspaper talk regarding the supposed Canadian syndicate worked the market up, but prices slumped quickly after reaching \$7.60.



A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR TRANCE.

BY EUGENE SHADE BISBER.

A half dozen greeting voices rang out from the group who were toasting themselves before the blazing fireside of the Bohemian Club, as Lloyd entered and approached them with his easy stride.

"Heard the news, haven't you, Lloyd?" asked one of the toasting group.

"I can't say—which news, Barton?" returned the other, at the same time accepting a hot toddy from the hand of an attendant.

"Of course I mean the news about our distinguished guest for the evening, Dr. Goode."

"I heard he was to be here, if that's what you mean. Anything else?"

"Only that we are to have something entirely new on hypnotism, psychology, and occultism—what you will; in fact, our eyes are to be profoundly opened, if the word of our distinguished friend and president is to be taken; for Norris says the learned doctor will spring a few things on us that will put us to thinking."

"Coals to Newcastle, my dear boy—an old story—all the fellows have it, and are on the *qui vive* to catch the first news. I just came from the 'Holland, and Claridge and Wentworth had me collar and elbow for an hour about it; 'twas all I could do to get away at all. Time the old fellow was here, isn't it?"

Lloyd glanced at the clock over the fireplace, handed his empty glass to the servant, and then, first looking inquiringly about the room, dropped into a rocker, drew a cigarette from his pocket, struck a match, and, settling himself comfortably, was at once one of the waiting assembly, all alert for the next comer.

His last inquiry was answered by the appearance of the man in question—Dr. Goode—who came in with Norris, the genial president of the Club, and with a nod to the group passed on toward the library.

The Bohemian Club was an organization of talented men in varied walks of life, who had, for mutual advantage and pleasure, leagued themselves together into one of these gregarious associations which find so much favor in big cities. Hidden away in the very heart of the metropolis, the Club was as much apart from its noise and traffic as if it had been ensconced beneath the green foliage of some South Sea isle. Within its portals were to be found treasures no other could boast: pictures hung upon its walls which bore signatures world-famous in the new and reigning school; and, best of all, these very men were to be found, beside the cheery fireside. Original manuscripts of celebrated books, and scores of operas, popular songs, masterpieces of sculpture, volumes of prose and poetry, all bearing their author's signatures, filled the rooms, until the cozy place was a veritable museum of autographical treasure. No great man became its guest who did not leave with the Club some such impress of his visit, and none touched our shores who failed to share its hospitality. Its members, who were limited to a score, but upon the occasion of its monthly dinners, each member was entitled to a card of invitation for one friend; and the character of the entertainment offered was of such a nature that these cards were most eagerly sought. On this particular night there was not a single vacant chair when the president opened the festivities with the formal "Gentlemen, I greet you, in a small 'sherry-and-bitters,' which was drunk by all standing. Then for an hour or more the thirty odd of us devoted ourselves to one of the Club's famous dinners, spiced by a merry story, half overheard here and there, told by some one to his neighbor, and the occasional response to an impromptu toast suggested *apropos* by another. Finally, when the last course had been served and the brandy and coffee gave place to sparkling Champagne, our president arose, and, smilingly bowing to us all first, and then toward the guest upon his right, said: "Gentlemen, allow me to present to you one whose name alone, long since become a by-word in the scientific world, is sufficient introduction, the world-famous psychologist, who has honored us by his presence to-night, Dr. Richardson Goode, of London."

Dr. Goode's applause greeted his words, as Dr. Goode arose and faced the company. The appearance of the man would have claimed attention anywhere: tall and powerfully made, he dominated the assembly not merely by his figure, but by a face whose most striking feature was a pair of piercing gray eyes that gleamed from beneath bushy black brows. To add to this impression of strength, the smooth-shaven face was deeply lined, the jaw was square and determined; in fact, his whole presence was both massive and imposing.

As his eyes wandered through an amiable gleam from face to face until they fell on my own, I seemed to feel that they were looking right into me rather than merely at me, and I recall wondering at the time if others felt their influence in the same way. But there was small time for such speculation then, for, in a full, deep voice, that eminently became the man, he began a talk on the new developments of hypnotism, that, as he warmed to his subject, became so intensely interesting as to rivet the entire attention of his audience and hold them spellbound. Of course we had all seen and read of experiments in this subtle science, but none of us had ever heard of such marvelous results as Dr. Goode claimed, not only to have witnessed, but to actually be able to accomplish himself. Receiving our silent acknowledgement of the fact that many things could be achieved through hypnotic suggestion, he went so far as to state that it was entirely possible to cause any disease to actually manifest itself upon a subject to whom it had been suggested, while under the spell of the operator, that he had the disease. He claimed that the entire physical organism of man was so influenced by the brain that results suggested would speedily follow the trial. A man to whom liquor was a most nauseating dose, drank it greedily and with most evident enjoyment when told by the doctor that he was very fond of it. This we could not gainsay, but if his assertions had up to this point met with no open opposition, so much cannot be said for the startling one which we were called upon to accept in childlike faith a moment later, and there were many incredulous smiles and a few open laughs and cries of "No, no, doctor, that's too much," and, "Come, come, now, go it gently, doctor," to which he only smiled patronizingly, at once taking another tack. At this point his eyes wandered about the company, until presently he was looking intently at, and, to all appearances, addressing himself solely to, me. As I listened, I found his words grow confusing; I wondered if the champagne or the heat of the room had made me drowsy. Then gradually, as I looked into those gleaming, deep-set eyes, his voice grew faint and far away, the objects in the room faded until I could see nothing clearly except that massive, smooth-shaven face with the lamplight shining full upon it. Finally, that, too, receded, until, as I tried uselessly to arouse myself from what I felt to be a most unbecoming position, I saw only two burning coals of fire gleaming at me from apparent space; then I knew no more. Whether my unconscious state had lasted ten minutes or as many years I never could have told, but later, from the others, I learned that I had been asleep